A – Z of Archery

ARCHERY VICTORIA

Welcome to the world of archery. It has its own language.

Welcome to Archery

Being new to archery can sometimes be overwhelming when people start talking about all the different aspects of archery that they know, but you may have never heard the terms. This guide includes an A - Z of terms that you may encounter, a brief explanation for each and links to videos or webpages with further information.

The aim is to give you a starting point to develop or clarify your understanding of archery.

Information is grouped under the following headings

What is Archery?
Different Bow Types
Other styles of Shooting and Archery
Equipment - personal and shared
Shooting a bow
Competition
Rules and Governing Bodies / Agencies

What is Archery?

Archery consists of 3 main disciplines; Target, Field and Clout.

Target archery is the most common form of archery seen at clubs.

Depending on your age you will have different maximum distances to work towards. Target shooting includes an indoor round - where everyone shoots an 18m distance on a 40cm face. Outdoor target shooting can range from 10m to 90m depending on your age and the type of archery round you are shooting. Target faces for outdoor are 122cm and 80cm depending on the distance and round you are shooting. Sizes of target faces indicate the diameter of the target face – e.g. a 122cm face is 122 cm in diameter.
https://archery360.com/2019/09/03/intro-to-target-archery/

Field archery is usually in a bush setting, where target distances vary for each end. Archers walk from target to target and shoot only 3 arrows for each end.

There are two main types of field archery, marked (marked distances) and unmarked (shooting at unmarked distances). In Australia we also shoot two different types of field archery WA Field (World Archery) and National Field (Archery Australia). Depending on age and bow type you can shoot from a yellow, blue or red peg (a bit like golf) at different distances to the target. Scoring is 1 to 6 with 6 being the ring closest to the middle of the target and 1 the ring furthest away from the target.
Archery Australia Field information
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2sJb7oSMLnU

Clout archery is shot over long ranges with distances up to 180 metres, depending upon the equipment used. The target is laid flat on the ground and archers shoot their arrows into the air attempting to land the arrows in the target.

https://worldarchery.org/Disciplines#FLIGHT_CLOUT_ARCHERY

Different Bow Types for Archery

The main types of archery bows you will see archers using are:

- recurve
- compound
- longbow

Recurve bow

Recurve bows on the market today are known as "takedown" recurve bows. This means that once unstrung, the bow will break down into three parts to allow for easy transport and adaptability. You grip the bow in the middle part, which is called the "riser". The riser can be made of metal, alloy or wood. http://www.archery.org.au/About-Archery/Equipment/Recurve-Bow
https://www.esdf.org/the-recurve-bow

Compound bow

A **compound bow** uses a levering system, usually of cables and pulleys, to bend the limbs. The pulley/cam system grants the user a mechanical advantage, and so the limbs of a compound bow are much stiffer than those of a recurve or longbow.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZqk7dUI3Y0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wyFvtExiEvg

Long bow is the most traditional of the bow types. The bow shall correspond to the traditional form of a longbow which means that, when strung, the string may not touch any other part of the bow but the string nocks.
https://www.wikihow.com/Shoot-an-English-Long-Bow

Other styles of Shooting

While Recurve and compound bows are the most common types of bows there are other options that archers can use.

Barebow - A set up of a bow that has minimal extra equipment added to it. Both Compound and Recurve can be shot as barebow. https://archery360.com/2020/07/15/how-to-get-started-in-barebow-archery/ https://sitedesq.sportstg.com/assets/console/document/documents/barebowrulessummary1.pdf

Crossbow - It has a bow-like assembly called a prod, mounted horizontally on a main frame called a tiller, which is handheld in a similar fashion to the stock of a long gun. It shoots arrow-like projectiles called bolts or quarrels. Not all clubs allow their use and some Local Councils have restrictions on use as well. There is legislation on use of crossbows and weapons permits.

https://archeryvic.org.au/crossbow/

Other Styles of Archery

While Target, Field and Clout are the most common forms of archery in Australia, there are other styles that you may hear about.

Flight Archery - A long distance style of archery where the aim is to shoot the longest distance. There is no target, it is about how far the arrow goes.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_competitive_archery#Flight_archery

Para Archery (includes VI) - Para-Archery is a test of accuracy, strength and concentration and is open to athletes with a physical disability (including spinal cord injury, cerebral palsy, amputee and other) in two functional classes (W1 and Open) catering for Recurve and Compound disciplines. The international governing body for Para Archery is World Archery, which manages this archery discipline working with the International Para Olympic Committee. All shooting rules follow the World Archery Shooting Rules in conjunction with Para Archery Rules and are generally aligned. http://www.archery.org.au/About-Archery/Events-and-Activities/Para-Archery https://archery.org.au/classification/

Vision Impaired (VI) - Vision impaired archers compete in three classes in australia, ranging from entirely blind to people with impaired field of vision. Blind Archery use IBSA rules for B1 class competition. https://www.blindsportsaustralia.com.au/archery-sport http://www.archery.org.au/About-Archery/Events-and-Activities/Vision-Impaired-Archery

Archery equipment an archer might use includes the following:

(Note: there will be terms used in this part of the document which you may not be familiar with. Refer to the A-Z further on in this document for explanations.)

Arm Guard - a guard that covers the inside forearm of an archer's bow arm (arm that holds the bow) to protect it from being hit by the bow string on release of an arrow.

Arrows - An arrow consists of a shaft with head (point), nock, fletching and, if desired, cresting. All arrows of athletes shall be marked with the athlete's name or initials on the shaft. All arrows used in any one end shall be identical and will carry the same pattern and colour(s) fletching, nocks. Longbow archers need to pay attention to material their arrows are made of as they do not use carbon arrows in competitions. Page 53 Version 5.9 January, 2019 of Archery Australia Inc Shooting Rules https://worldarchery.org/archery-equipment#Arrows

Arrow Rest - an attachment to a bow that is the resting point or shelf for the arrow.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EcCLvKQJL5k https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-jacUj2g6M

Bareshaft - An arrow without fletching - helps with tuning of a bow https://www.archery360.com/2019/07/10/how-to-bare-shaft-tune-your-recurve-or-longbow/

Bow Square - a measuring device that is used to measure the brace height, peep, nocking point and tiller locations https://www.lancasterarchery.com/blog/whats-a-bow-square-aka-t-square/

Bow Stringer - an accessory to assist in putting a string on a recurve bow. https://www.archery360.com/2017/04/19/string-recurve-bow-4-simple-steps/

Chest Guard - a protective cover for the side of the archer's chest nearest to the bow. Used more by recurve archers.

Clicker - An attachment to the recurve bow that an arrow must pass through on draw that identifies to the archer they have reached their desired draw length. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvOBrWZQp5E&list=PL9LnpbFNarKXkofT_dTS2p8rEaKSnVMy6&index=2

Finger Tab - A leather device on the drawing hand that protects the fingers holding the string and gives a smoother release https://www.archery360.com/2015/03/19/archery-gear-how-to-choose-and-use-your-finger-tab/

Fletching - The feathers or plastic vanes attached to arrows to allow then to fly accurately and consistently. https://www.archery360.com/2018/09/12/how-to-fletch-arrows/

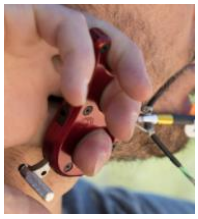
Nock - placed at the end on an arrow and used to keep the arrow connected to the string until the arrow leaves the bow. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DW6_ZjJn0Q4

Nocking Point – there can be one or two on a bow string. The nocking point/s are there to keep the arrow at a consistent height on the string for every shot. the placement of the nocking points is critical to the tuning of your bow. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SLo3rZeihLQ

Peep sight - A small, normally plastic or metal ring / hole attached to a compound string that the archer looks through to line up the front sight with the target. It is equivalent to the rear sight of a rifle. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HbzxWLvtyA

Pressure Button - A piece of equipment that screws into a recurve bow near the arrow rest that assists in the straight flight of an arrow. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZgkgEn2A3o

Quiver - Something that holds your arrows. Most are worn on the hip but some people prefer a back quiver. There are also ground quivers which sit on the ground. Essentially, anything that holds an arrow is called a quiver. If you have a target quiver your arrows face forward; with a field quiver they will lean back. Metal stands and cones can act as a quiver to hold arrows, these are more likely to be used by new archers, until they get their own equipment. Anything could be used as a quiver as long as it does not interfere with another archer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quiver



Release Aid - Something you use in Compound shooting which attaches to the string and is used to draw and release the string. Your fingers do not touch the string or arrow during the shot. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-p5eZhis2c

Riser - The handle or centre part of a bow. https://improveyourarchery.com/how-to-choose-the-right-riser-for-your-bow/ https://archery360.com/2020/06/17/all-about-ilf-bows/

Serving - an extra layer of string material wrapped around the main string - generally at the centre of the string and at each loop end http://www.learn-archery.com/archery-terms.html#S

Shaft - the shaft of the arrow is the main body component, commonly made from either metal, wood, or carbon. Shafts made at high standards will flex (bend) similarly to each other, this is because they have a similar spine rating (stiffness). https://eastonarchery.com/targetshaftselector/

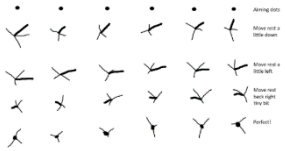
Sight - Any device mounted on a bow that archers use to aim at the target that can be adjusted for different distances https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ne3in-Bzyw

Spine rating- The spine rating of an arrow is normally marked on it, though its uncommon for wooden arrows. The spine of an arrow is a measurement of its stiffness. Using an example of Easton carbon one arrows, a spine of 1000 is much softer than a spine of 600. Each arrows manufacturer users a different rating system which can be confusing. It is best to talk to a bow technician or an experienced archer as to what arrows you should be shooting with your bow. https://www.archery360.com/2018/11/07/whats-arrow-spine/

Stabilizer - Weighted rods attached to the front or back of the riser to balance the bow and eliminate torque on release https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=og_PvWJqBJs

String - the cord on the bow on which the arrow is nocked. https://archery360.com/2017/07/18/archery-101-all-about-bowstrings/#:~:text=An%20endless%2Dloop%20bowstring%20has,construction%20of%20endless%2Dloop%20bowstrings.

Tuning the bow - making adjustments to the bow and accessories so that the archer can expect the best possible flight from the arrow.



https://assets.sportstg.com/assets/console/document/documents/papertuning1.pdf
http://www.wvac.asn.au/docs/FITARecurveTuningIntermediate.pdf

Windage on sight - the horizontal correction on the sight. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3n3hK8b34Nk

What do you see on an Archery Range?

Club - This is where you have a membership as an archer. The club is a member of a Regional Governing Body. Club membership makes you a member of Archery Australia.

https://archeryvic.org.au/club-information/

At all clubs there is basic equipment and activities you will see.

Come n Try - A session that introduces you to the basics of archery with emphasis on fun and safety. You will undergo a brief introduction to the basic steps of archery and then you will be on the line shooting a bow and arrow. Some clubs refer to Come n Try as Have a Go sessions or taster sessions.
https://archery.org.au/about-archery/come-n-try-archery/

Face or **Target Face** - The printed coloured paper or cloth target attached to the butt for scoring, also referred to as a Target Face. There are a variety of faces used in Archery. In target 122cm, 80cm, 6 ring and 40cm faces (these dimensions refer to the diameter of the target face). Vision Impaired Archers use a 60cm face at times. Different rounds use the faces in different ways; some will have a large face and then change to a smaller face as the target gets closer to the shooting line. Field have 4 black and gold faces 20cm (bugs eyes a column of 3 faces), 40cm (4 spots), 60cm and 80cm. Clout has the face of the target on the ground and colours are indicated by coloured flags, gold, red, blue, black and white.

Field of Play - The designated shooting area; sometimes known as the range.

Ozbow - The OzBow Program is designed as a Step by Step performance and reward based program for new members irrespective of age, gender or equipment they are shooting. Clubs may have their own version for beginners. http://www.archery.org.au/About-Archery/OzBow-Program

Target - also known as a 'butt' or more correctly a 'buttress', the target is placed on a frame, and is commonly in a square shape although traditionally they were round and made from rope, modern targets are made from a range of materials, such as plastic, corflute, rubber or foam.

Target lane - Space outlined on the range that allows up to 3 archers to shoot at the same time.

Shooting a Bow

There is a set process that archers go through to shoot an arrow – it is called the shot process. This shot process can vary from coach to coach slightly but there are basics that Archery Australia supports.

https://medium.com/@nehal.umber/11-steps-of-archery-success-982d3ccfe398

http://www.kslinternationalarchery.com/Technique/KSLShotCycle/KSLShotCycle-USA.html

Aim - How you set up where you want your arrow to land.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mjNwrLog0g https://www.completeguidetoarchery.com/how-to-aim-a-bow-and-arrow/

Anchor Point - a place on the face or jawline where an archer's drawing hand rests at full draw.
https://www.archery360.com/2015/02/13/5-common-archery-mistakes-and-how-to-correct-them/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQQ7fZGn-V0

Bow arm / hand - The hand and arm that holds / supports the bow.

Canting the bow -This is when the archer does not hold the bow vertical in alignment when aiming and then shooting. The bow may be canted left or right. Canting the bow is generally discouraged.

Draw - Pulling back the bow ready to shoot at a target. https://archery360.com/2020/02/25/how-to-draw-a-bow/

Draw Weight - measured in pounds, it is how much force is needed to draw back the bow.
https://archery360.com/2017/08/01/archery-by-the-numbers-measurements-you-should-know/

Dry Fire -Drawing and releasing the string on a bow without an arrow in it. This is a definite no-no and a safety issue. https://www.archery360.com/2020/02/04/everything-you-should-know-about-dry-firing-bows/

Eye Dominance - one eye is dominant over the other (just as one hand is more dexterous than another so it is the same with your eyes). Using the correct eye is critical to aiming.
https://www.archery360.com/2018/09/26/understanding-eye-dominance-draw-length/

Follow Through - Final step in the shot process. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP5VAmZJGtE

Full Draw - The position an archer is in when the string is pulled back to an anchor point on the face just prior to release.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mjNwrLog0g

Instinctive Shooting - A style of shooting where the archer does not have a conscious aiming point - rather they look at the target and shoot.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzWQ5_1bXtM

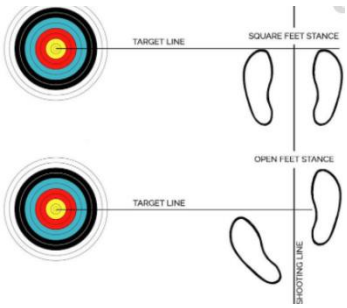
Let Down - Returning the string to the rest position from draw without releasing the arrow.
http://archeryreport.com/2011/08/art-letdown-archerys-toughest-accomplishment/
http://www.sportsdefinitions.com/archery/Let-down.html

Nocking the Arrow – placing the nock on the end of the arrow onto the string in preparation to shoot.
https://improvedarchery.com/correct-way-to-nock-an-arrow/

Overdrawing - Drawing the string back further than needed for full draw.
https://www.onlinearcheryacademy.com/archery-draw-length-correct/

Release - letting go of the string to allow the arrow to fly towards the target.
https://archery360.com/2016/09/27/bulls-eye-beware-5-tips-releasing-arrow/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFxjzcEUTec

Shot Process – The steps an archer goes through to shoot an arrow.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDSqgF8sSKk



Stance - The recommended positioning of the body to achieve a biomechanically strong stance.. The feet should be about shoulder width apart with the weight evenly distributed on both feet. http://www.learn-archery.com/archery-stance.html

String Walking - Barebow recurve style of shooting where the archer moves their fingers on the string to allow them to use the tip of the arrow to aim directly at the centre of the target. The distance of the fingers from the nock changes with distance.
https://www.archery360.com/2018/03/20/aim-a-barebow-with-string-walking/

Competition

Within Archery Australia you can shoot recreationally or you can compete at a number of different levels. Social, Club, State and National levels. The Archery Victoria Pathways Document outlines the many different pathways to participate in archery.

Competitions can be held at various levels, Club, State, National or International level. There are a variety of competitions you may encounter - tournaments, Qualifying and Ranking Events (QREs), club competitions and Championships to name a few.

Competitions have their own terms for shooting and scoring. Some of the terms you may encounter include the following.

Age Divisions – Different age groups shoot different distances in competition. In Victoria we also have a Joeys category for those below the cub class. https://archery.org.au/age-classes/

All gold - 6 arrows in the gold (9, 10 scoring zone) in the same end. If it is a 3 arrow end then 2 ends which make up 6 arrows. You can claim an all gold award if you shoot this. https://sitedesq.sportstg.com/customdata/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_main&ItemID=51946&OrgID=8150

Archers Diary - Is the official scoring and tournament management software of Archery Australia Inc. This package can track your events, scores, classifications and awards. Each club should have a person responsible for administering this software for the club. https://www.archersdiary.com/

Australian Records - There are tournaments and championship records. shot at any registered tournament by an Australian Archer. http://www.archery.org.au/FAQs/Records-Awards-

Awards – Archery Australia has a series of awards available for archers who reach certain scores

(see Australian Records link)

Badges - Another term used for the various awards archers can earn or be awarded. Australian Field Star, Australian Star, Arrow Head, Target and Clout Distance All gold, Perfect, (Bronze, Silver and Gold level), Australian 720, World Archery Target Award, World Archery Star, Field All Gold and Perfect. Classification badges in Target, Clout and Field. Master, Grand Master, Elite Bronze, Elite Silver and Elite Gold. More details can be found on the Archery Australia Website. (see Australian Records link)

Bounce out - Arrows that hit the target and bounce off / out. If this happens you should stop and call a judge. You will go forward to the target at the appropriate time with a judge and make the decision on the score. This most likely will occur after other archers have completed their shooting and before they score.

The competition will pause while this happens, you will then return to complete shooting your arrows. You will be given 40 seconds for every arrow not shot. Once you finish the signal will be given for all archers to move forward to score. https://assets.sportstg.com/assets/console/document/documents/whattodo.pdf

Class - Age groups of archers which include Cub, Intermediate, Cadet, 20 & Under, Open, Masters, Veterans, Veterans +. In Victoria only there is a Joey Division (for those 11 years and under). https://archery.org.au/age-classes/

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Competition - This can be held at various levels, Club, State, National Level or International. There are a variety of competitions you may encounter - tournaments, QREs, club competitions and Championships to name a few.

Distance -The distance you are shooting for example 30 metres, 40 metres, this information is often required on your score sheet. Look for Distance or Distance 1, Distance 2 etc. Distances are different in some competitions and age groups within a competition.
https://assets.sportstg.com/assets/console/document/documents/02171444-5056-BD3F-FEF7567ECF00BAF9.pdf

Divisions - This term is used to identify bow types, being recurve, compound, barebow recurve, barebow compound, longbow, crossbow, and assisted crossbow. Archers compete against other archers in their same division.

DoS (director of shooting) - is the person who controls the shooting in a competition. This might be via lights, clock timers, whistles or even verbal commands.

Double Scoring - is a method of scoring where two sets of scoring is required. With the introduction of Archers Diary; we now use one paper copy and the other electronic, which is uploaded to the system, making the recording of results more efficient. If this is not achievable then two paper copies are required.

End - A set number of arrows shot prior to scoring: can be either 6 arrows or 3 arrows depending upon the event being shot. 5 or 6 ends will be shot in most target rounds. (30 or 36 arrows) 1440 (6 ends per distance), 1200 (5), 900 (5), or 720 (6) rounds Indoor rounds you shoot 10 ends of 3 to make 30 arrows. There are also 1 arrow ends shot in Matchplay events.

Equipment Check / Inspection - Judges check your equipment before a tournament to make sure your equipment is legal. Judges look for different things with the different bow types. Judges may spot check your equipment at any time during a tournament. Your arrows must have your name or initials on the shaft somewhere to assist in identifying arrows in case 2 archers have the same arrows (fletches, nocks etc).

Event Judge – formerly known as a QRE Official can act as a judge in QRE (Qualifying and Ranking Event) competitions. Event Judges generally where Blue polo shirts.

Grand Prix awards (Vic only) – There are a number of Grand Prix series within the Archery Victoria shooting calender. The Championship Grand Prix recognises those archers who have performed at the highest standard in each of the recognised State Championships for each of the recognised disciplines:

Target, Short-Range, Indoor, Field, and Clout. Points are awarded to each archer based on their ranking at each event, with the overall winner of the Championship Grand Prix having the most points in a combined total from these events. Victoria also holds Grand Prix's for Target, Field and 720. Each Grand Prix is contested over several eligible events. Medallions or Plaques are awarded to the 1st place winner only. In the event of a tie, multiple medals shall be awarded. Archers must shoot in a minimum of 3 events to qualify. Archery Victoria's calendar indicates whether an event is part of the Grand Prix system or a club round. http://archeryvic.org.au/grand-prix/

Handicap - Similar to golf and other sports, handicaps are used in archery as a method of working out a more even playing field, providing a greater opportunity for a new archer to have success against more experienced archers. Archery Australia provides tables and instructions of how to work out an archer's Handicap. The handicap system is based on ratings. Ratings for Target Archery Rounds are calculated in the Calculator (The Archer's Diary Rating Calculator or such other calculator, as approved by the Board from time to time. Schedule Four: Ratings, Records, Classifications Schedule 4A Classification Tables Schedule 4A.1 Outdoor Target Archery, Indoor Target Archery & Field Archery Victoria uses these rating tables for team selection. Refer; P18 2019 Shooting Rules (v5.9).pdf

Hanger - An arrow that doesn't fully sit in the target and hangs down on the face. In competition you must step back from the shooting line and raise your hand for a judge as this arrow could cause a hazard for future arrows.

iScored.today - The electronic scoring software for Archer's Diary. It allows any archer with a smart-device to select the archers in a competition to score and then enter scores live to the system. The live scores can be viewed online. Archers use this on an electronic device for scoring a tournament. https://iscored.today/#/

Judges - run and control a tournament, checking the safety of the venue, distances and faces are correct, inspect equipment and assist in the smooth running of the event. All Judges wear red shirts and or jackets, which helps to identify them. http://www.archeryeducation.com.au/moodle/ (Note: in international competitions the colour of Judges shirts can vary.)

Line Cutter (Scoring) - When an arrow touches the line between 2 scoring rings the score is the higher number. In target/indoor you would call a judge if the archers on your target cannot decide the score. Field archery requires 2 archers of the possible 4 to agree. https://www.archeryinterchange.com/threads/line-cutter-scoring.14342/

Marking Arrow Holes - Prior to removing arrows from the target in competition, archers must mark where the arrow has pierced the target with two lines (often in a Side V shape). The purpose is to track where arrows have landed previously so if you have a bounce out, the indent or hole can be identified and the archer will be award the corresponding arrow value.

Medals - Most tournaments have either a medal or trophy for the place getters. The organising club has the right to award anything as a trophy. At State and National Level there are special medals awarded by the RGB (State) or Archery Australia.

Minimum Qualifying Score (MQS) - To be considered for team selection at either State, National or International level you must shoot a MQS. A set number of MQS scores may be required rather than just one. Victoria uses a rating (red) for team selection purposes. Archery Victoria State team guidelines and MQS can be found in documents located on the AV website. http://archeryvic.org.au/policies-procedures

Naming Arrows - All archers competing must have their name or initials on their arrows, this helps to identify who the arrow belongs to, especially if two archers have identical arrows. Names do not go on fletches as fletches can come off. Some people have their names printed on wraps (see Wraps). Most people use paint pens, silver or white sharpies etc.

National Record- where a score at an event registered with Archery Australia or World Archery is the highest on record for the distance and arrow count. National Records can only be shot for AA recognised rounds/ distances at a National Championship. The Archery Victoria website has a form to fill out to apply for this record.

Nationals - an abbreviation for both senior and youth nationals, both are annual events.

Pass Through - When an arrow hits the target and then passes through the butt and out the back. https://assets.sportstg.com/assets/console/document/documents/whattodo.pdf

Perfect - Shooting 6 arrows in the 10 scoring zone (10s and Xs) during an end. An award can be claimed from Archery Australia in recognition of a "Perfect End'.

Qualifying and Ranking Event (QRE) - A Qualifying and Ranking Event registered with Archery Australia and listed on the National Calendar, designed to allow greater opportunities for people to qualify for international events and for the National Ranking List. QREs can be used to assist qualifying for the Victorian State Team or International Teams. (check the selection policy)

QRE Official – Now known as an event judge. A person nominated to Archery Australia Officials Committee for approval by a club or RGB who can officiate at a QRE when a National Judge, Continental Judge or International Judge is not available. QRE officials must complete the online training from AA for at least 2 different forms of archery competitions. – Target, Field or Clout.
https://archery.org.au/officiating-in-australia/event-judges/

Range - This the area where the shooting actually takes place, sometimes referred to as Field of Play.

Rating - when an event is finished, your final score is automatically given a rating. The rating is calculated using the score, the type of round that was shot, age, gender, and bow type. the rating is used on Archers Diary to form a ranking system, and is also used for some team selections. The rating will also be given a classification. There are many classifications such as 'red', 'master bowmen', or 'elite silver'.
https://www.archersdiary.com/Ratings.aspx

Record - Tournament Record – A Record shot in a registered tournament. World Record – A record shot in a World Archery registered event. Clubs and RGBs may keep their own records. For National Record see National Record.

Round - a round is what is shot, an example is an open male recurve archer will shoot 144 arrows at 4 distances starting at 90m, this round is called a WA 90/1440. Another common round is the 720 round, where 72 arrows are shot at a specific distance. cadets would shoot 60m at a 720, so their round is a WA 60/720. Some rounds have a different name to what is shot, such as the 'Short Canberra' round. For field, the round's name is also dependent on what is shot, such as a marked course shot from a blue peg is a 'marked blue peg' round.

Scorecard - a scorecard is a piece of paper that shows the archers name, AA number, date of event, round shot, age group, bow type, gender, and each arrow value for all distances shot. On completion of the event it is up to the archer to add up all requested values and then have a witness and themself sign the paper. In the event that the calculations are wrong, for example you sign a scorecard that reads 1060 as

the final score, when it was actually 1080, the lower score will be submitted. In some cases, a scorecard may also be rejected, (or, if the official is nice, you may be returned the card to be fixed).

A Shoot - 'a shoot' will generally mean either practice or a competition. saying 'come have a shoot' is asking to come and practice shooting, whereas 'how was the shoot?' could refer to either a competition or practice.

Shooting line - The line on which archers stand over to shoot at the target. 1 foot in front of the line and one behind the line.

State Record - Victorian State Records can only be shot for the AV recognized rounds / distances at an AV State Championship. Victorian Tournament Records can be shot at an AA or WA registered tournament for those rounds and distances that AV recognizes for records.

State Team (&Selection) - The state team will be made for single, national level event, such as the youth nationals, senior nationals, para nationals, or indoor nationals. Archery Victoria may also appoint honorary teams where there is not an RGB Team Championships. The State Teams Selection Committee is responsible for the selection recommendations.
http://archeryvic.org.au/state-teams-photos-and-results/

Target Rounds - There are a number of different rounds that can be shot in target competition. The number of arrows and the distances may be different in each. Different age divisions will also have different distances to shoot.
https://archersdiary.com/TargetRounds.aspx

Three Metre Line - Between the shooting line and the target, there is a line 3m away from the shooting line. If an arrow is released from the bow and fails to go past the three-meter line, the arrow may be re-shot or left there and another shot in its place. A common example of this is where a compound archer has drawn the bow, and no longer wants to shoot. Due to the chance of the compounders release being triggered, the compounder will drop their bow and aim between themselves and the three-meter line (safely) and draw down. If the release is triggered in this scenario, the arrow is within the three-meter line and may be re-shot.

Tournament - The name of an archery competition that is commonly a single day and at club level and has a reward (trophy or medal) for the top 3 positions of allocated divisions, classes, and ages. Other event are championships or QRE's.

Tournament Record - The highest score for a distance or round for your age group, gender and bow type at a tournament, compared with only scores from the tournament, past and present, such as the Holdsworth trophy.

Waiting Line - The waiting line is placed 2m – 3m behind the shooting line. This line is the boundary for equipment and waiting archers. Once you have finished shooting, you are to move back behind the waiting line until the three whistles have been blown to collect your arrows. You are also to move back behind this line once arrows are collected and are to wait there until 2 whistles are blown, indicating you can move to the shooting line.

Weather Policy - Archery Australia has a safety policy that covers reasons for cancellation of tournaments / practice which includes guidelines on extreme weather.

World Record - World records are maintained by World Archery. They start at the Cadet age group.
https://worldarchery.sport/world-records

1440 - Competition that has 4 distances depending on your age group, 2 distances with at 122cm face and 2 with an 80cm face 36 arrows at each distance totalling 144 arrows.
https://www.2020archery.co.uk/blog/what-is-a-wa-1440-competition/

720 - Competition that has a single distance depending on your age group and consists of 12 scoring ends of 6 arrows each totalling 72 arrows. often a double 720 is held on a competition day.

Rules,Governing Bodies/ Agencies

Anti-Doping - A series of regulations that identifies medication which an archer can and cannot take as an athlete. Testing can occur at any level of the sport, but mainly occurs at the higher levels due to cost. Medications should be checked on regular basis with ASADA and WADA as the lists of prohibited products do change. See Sports Integrity Australia.

Appeal - An appeal is where an archer and or representative, lodges a protest about a technical issue of a tournament or championship event. This can involve a fee. A jury of Appeal should be formed to hear the appeal and make the final decision. The Jury should be organised before the start of the competition. This usually relates to National and International Competitions but not exclusively. Refer to current World Archery Rules and any amendments that may be introduced from time to time.

Archery Australia - The governing body for the sport of archery within Australia. https://archery.org.au/

NHPP (National High performance program) - The purpose of the NHPP is to provide a system and support for Archery Australia's High Performance Athletes in a structured, fair and transparent manner that enables the athletes to be the best Archers that they can be. http://www.archery.org.au/About-Archery/High-Performance/High-Performance-Program

Regional Development Program - AARDP Archery Australia Regional Development Program is a region based program that supports up and coming archers. https://archery.org.au/rdp/

Regional Governing Body (RGB) - RGBs manage the day-to-day affairs of the sport at a state level and are managed completely separately to Archery Australia with different constitutions and their own rules and regulations. RGBs conduct and recognise state and local tournaments and are responsible for activities and programs for the growth and development of archery in their region. Importantly, each RGB is a channel of communication for Archery Australia with Clubs and individuals. There are eight (8) RGBs - ArcheryNSW, ArcheryACT, Archery Victoria, Archery Tasmania, Archery SA, Archery WA, North Queensland Archery Association and South Queensland Archery Association. https://archery.org.au/regional-governing-bodies/

Sport integrity Australia - Is Australia's national sports integrity and anti-doping organisation who are responsible for implementing an effective program consistent with international requirements and Australian legislation. For more information; https://www.sportintegrity.gov.au/

TUE (therapeutic use exemption) - A TUE is an exemption that allows an athlete to use, for therapeutic purposes only, an otherwise prohibited substance or method (of administering a substance). https://www.sportintegrity.gov.au/resources/therapeutic-use-exemption-tue

WADA (world anti-doping agency) - World anti doping agency. https://www.wada-ama.org/

World Archery - World Governing body previously known as 'FITA'. https://worldarchery.org/

This document has been a compilation of work by a number of members of Archery Victoria including Ros Greig, Zac Tonizzo and the Archery Victoria Board
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